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Gilletts

JAN 21 19

16 Balsam St. - 21st century

4330

A Message to Customers and Friends

PACKING



HIS department is in charge of experts who use the utmost care in digging and packing all orders. I have always used sphagnum moss in wrapping plants; it is the very best material which can be procured. No matter whether an order is small or large, it always receives the same careful attention, and I can assure any prospective buyer that all orders will be packed properly. Throughout the season we receive numerous testimonials from our customers telling us of the excellent manner in which stock arrived, although in many cases delayed for a long time in transit. These testimonials we receive from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Those who live at a considerable distance need have no fear about stock arriving in poor shape due to faulty packing.

SHIPPING

We always advise having herbaceous stock shipped by express and will make delivery by this method unless otherwise advised. Please give us definite instructions as to mode of transportation desired, giving routing where there is any preference; where no routing is given we will use our best judgment in making shipment but will not be held responsible for delays which may result from such action.

PRICES

Five of any one variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 30 of one variety will be sold at the 100 rate; 300 of one variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate, where the 1,000 rate is given.

Prices on ferns and herbaceous stock include packing and delivery to the local freight or express office. All prices are based on express or freight shipment. In case a customer desires to have stock shipped by parcel post, 10 per cent of the amount of the order should be added to cover delivery charges east of the Mississippi River, and 20 per cent on orders to points west of the Mississippi River.

All evergreens and shrubs will be shipped by express or freight collect. The prices on evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous shrubs include all packing charges, and delivery to the local express or freight office.

CLAIMS

No claims will be entertained unless received within ten days after the receipt of the stock. While we use proper care in packing, we cannot be held responsible for undue delay in transit. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace stock which arrives in poor order due to faulty packing.

HOW TO REACH MY NURSERIES

My nurseries are located at Southwick, Mass., on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The New College Highway extending from Northampton to New Haven passes my nurseries, making them easily reached by automobile from all directions. Visitors are always welcome, and if prospective buyers will let me know a few days in advance I shall be glad to personally conduct them through my nurseries and assist them in making the selections they may require.

Most sincerely,

KENNETH E. GILLETT

1930

Hardy Ferns and Flowers

KENNETH E. GILLETT, Southwick, Mass.



To attain their greatest value, landscapes and woodlands need the color and foliage of Rhododendrons

How to Select Plants for Special Places

☒ All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign ☒. Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

◊ This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris, Sarracenia, Mentha, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

◇ All the old garden plants, those to grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a moist, yet well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked ◇.

* Plants marked with a * are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Golden-rods will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in both positions.

Frond of *Aspidium acrostichoides*. See page 4

HARDY FERNS

Hardy Ferns are being used in quantity for massed plantings, and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of Hardy Ferns. My Fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of hardy native Ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native Ferns which will thrive in the open sun, yet, for the most part, they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The Ferns I offer, being native, require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

Soils. Some of the larger-growing Ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location, yet, if we intend to imitate Nature, it will be necessary to furnish, for many of our Ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. In planting Ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding, if practicable, leaf-mold so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have Ferns in his garden, it will be well to raise the bed 2 to 3 inches in which they are planted. This will tend to produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock Ferns, almost pure leaf-mold or peat should be used. This class of Ferns is, as a rule, found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

Uses. Our Hardy Ferns, being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the Hardy Fern collection; many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock-garden; while others are best suited for massed plantings.

Time to plant. Hardy Ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing and it also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

How deep to plant. Doubtless many amateurs are not successful in growing Ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Those varieties, such as the Christmas Fern or Evergreen Wood Fern, which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface; the crown should be left exposed to the air. In case Ferns grow from underground root-stalks, such as the Beech Fern, they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal, especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds to rot.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). The most graceful of all our New England Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches when grown in rich, moist shady locations. It requires a well-drained situation, as is the case with most of our Ferns, but when once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed 8 inches apart if a massed effect is desired.



Aspidium cristatum

Aspidium spinulosum

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.

aculeatum Braunii
(Prickly Shield Fern).

This rare Fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern. Plant a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

cristatum (Crested Wood Fern).

Grows in rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. Fine for lining walks in moist situations or planting in colonies in shade. Easily grown, if crown is set just above the surface.



Aspidium acrostichoides



Aspidium marginale



Asplenium angustifolium

Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum. ☐ A large form of Cristatum, attaining a height of nearly 3 feet when grown in moist, rich places. Evergreen type especially desirable for the Fern-bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted a foot apart.

Filix-mas (Male Fern). ☐ A rare evergreen type native to the Northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, a foot apart if massed effects are desired. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Goldieanum (Goldie's Wood Fern). ☐ When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds in some cases more than a foot wide. Plant the crowns just above the surface, and, if massed effects are desired, a foot apart. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). ☐* An evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in appearance. Used extensively for ground-covers under shrubbery. Plant the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart.

noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). ☐ This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high, the fronds being 3 to 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green foliage contrasts beautifully with the darker colored varieties when planted in masses. The buds of this Fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and, for massing, 9 inches apart.

spinulosum (Spinulose Wood Fern). ☐ Requires well-drained locations and if grown in rich soil attains a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground-cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, and, for mass planting, a foot apart.

spinulosum dilatatum. ☐ This is similar to Spinulosum but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. When planting, furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern). ☺ A foot high, with fronds about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and, like all the Ferns, is benefited by adding leaf-mold which makes the soil the plants like.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). ☐ A charming Fern 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places where it is quite moist. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Asplenium ebeneum (Ebony Spleenwort). * 6 to 15 inches high. Suited for rock-work. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; do not cover the new buds.

Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). ♦ ■ A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, in good, rich soil. A good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 1½ to 2 feet apart at back of Fern-bed. One of the best for general culture.

Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). ■ A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Although found up among the cliffs, it adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, and also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart, in colonies of a dozen or so if possible, with the crowns at the surface.

thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. Thrives in moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, deserving of a place well back in the Fern-bed. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllum (Walking-Leaf Fern). ■ Leaves tapering, 4 to 12 inches long. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). ■ Light green fronds, which attain a length of nearly 3 feet, make it useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 8 inches apart.

fragilis. ■ Smaller than the preceding, growing but 4 to 8 inches high, with fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice clumps in shady, well-drained soil; plant 6 inches apart in beds.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Hay-scented, or Gossamer Fern). ♦ ■ * One of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. Sods for immediate effects, 60 cts. per sq. ft., \$5 for 10 sq. ft., \$35 per 100 sq. ft.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). ♦ ■ Grows in quite wet places, or will thrive in moist soils in sunny locations or shaded spots, reaching a height of 1 foot. Plant 1 foot apart.

Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). ■ Long, graceful, erect fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns, reaching a height of 1 foot, and the sterile ones 2 to 4 feet, with a width of 6 to 10 inches. Thrives in the open sun or shaded nook. Feed heavily with manure. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

OSMUNDA regalis (Flowering Fern). ■ Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest large Ferns. Can be grown in still water, 2 to 3 inches deep, setting the crowns just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) thrives in shaded locations. See page 2



Osmunda Claytoniana grows from 2 to 3 feet high and is successful for shade

Osmunda Claytoniana. ✪ ✽ Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, but soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). ✽ Larger than the preceding—often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Thrives in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

PELLÆA atropurpurea (Purple Cliffbrake). This little Fern will convert a dry limestone wall into a veritable garden, as the roots cling to crevices in the stone. Fronds 4 to 12 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS Dryopteris (Beech Fern). ✽ Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. Reaches a height of 1 foot in moist, rich, shaded places. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant 8 inches apart.

hexagonoptera. ✽ A good Fern for the shady corner. It reaches a height of one foot, with fronds averaging from 7 to 12 inches in width—often broader than long. Plant 8 inches apart.

polypodioides. ✽ Fronds smaller and darker green than the preceding, 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook. A good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). ✽ One of the best evergreen species for rockwork. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Plant about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results and cover the new buds slightly.

PTERIS aquilina (Common Brake). Commonly found throughout New England in light, sandy soil, and often in thin woodlands; will grow in either sun or shade.

Prices on Ferns, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). ♦ ■ This Fern thrives in moist soils in shade, but needs good drainage; it grows about 6 inches high. Plant about 8 inches apart.

obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). ■ An easy Fern to grow, and quite desirable for rockwork. It will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. 6 to 12 inches high. Plant 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns. It is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). ♦ Thrives in moist garden soil, even in highest rock-gardens. 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. **virginica**. ♦ Is larger than the preceding—2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired.

CLUB MOSES

LYCOPODIUM clavatum (Club Moss). * This variety runs extensively, sometimes 6 feet or more. Stems round, and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves.

complanatum. * The short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches. The brown, running stems are often 8 feet long.

dendroideum (Ground Pine). ■ * Used for Christmas greens. Grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places; evergreen, quite showy, and does well under cultivation.

lucidulum (Shining Club Moss). ■ Evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Plant in moist shady places, 3 to 4 inches apart.

SELAGINELLA apus. ♦ A pretty little creeper, with fine, scale-like leaves. Makes a fine groundwork for small flowering plants. Grows in open sun or in wet or moist places.

Prices on Ferns, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



Glorious in bloom and foliage, the Rhododendrons are not surpassed by any other flowering shrub

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS BOUND TO PLEASE LOVERS OF WILD GARDENS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight

If to be planted in beds, the height given after each kind will indicate where it should go. If in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

5 <i>Onoclea Struthiopteris</i> , 2 to 4 feet.	20 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet.
5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet.	5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 ft.

No. 2, \$5. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

10 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet.
10 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet.	5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet.

No. 3, \$6. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

5 <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , 1 foot.
5 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , 1 to 1½ ft.	5 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet.	

No. 4, \$5. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

10 <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
10 <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet.

No. 5, \$5. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

10 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 in.	10 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 inches.
10 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 inches.	10 <i>Woodsia ilvensis</i> , 6 inches.

All of the Ferns listed in this catalogue can be shipped at any time during the growing season by simply cutting back the fronds. This checks the growth temporarily, but soon after the planting new foliage forms and in a short time the plants will be as beautiful as ever.

5% Dividend Declared

I am now developing a nursery in Virginia where I shall grow large quantities of native Rhododendrons. This extension to my interests is requiring considerable extra capital. Rather than go into the open market and borrow this needed capital I am going to allow you, as a customer, to become a share holder in this way.

If your order is placed before March 1st 1930 and accompanied by remittance in full I will allow you to deduct 5% from the rates appearing in this catalog. This applies to all items.

I wish to call your attention to the Rhododendron catawbiense, Azalea calendulacea, Andromeda floribunda and Kalmia latifolia. At the special low prices at which these items are listed this special discount should prove especially appealing.

If you are interested in collected Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Azaleas in carload lots let me quote you special prices upon which this dividend of 5% will apply. Do not delay ordering your requirements for spring but take advantage of this special 5% discount NOW.

Gilletts Fern & Flower Farm,
K. E. Gillett, Prop.

Southwick, Mass.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE, continued

Gentiana Andrewsii, 1 to 2 feet.
Geranium Robertianum, 6 to 12 inches.
Hepatica acutiloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Hepatica triloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Houstonia cærulea, 2 to 3 inches.
Iris cristata, 4 to 8 inches.
Iris verna, 4 to 8 inches.
Lilium philadelphicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Lobelia cardinalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Mertensia virginica, 1 to 1½ feet.
Mitchella repens. (Prostrate.)
Mitella diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Neptea Glechoma. (Prostrate.)
Phlox amoena, 6 to 12 inches.
Phlox divaricata, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox subulata, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata alba, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata lilacina. 3 to 5 inches.
Podophyllum peltatum, 8 to 15 inches.
Polygonatum biflorum, 1 to 2 feet.
Sanguinaria canadensis, 6 to 12 inches.
Shortia galacifolia, 4 to 6 inches.

Smilacina bifolia, 3 to 4 inches.
Smilacina racemosa, 8 to 18 inches.
Solidago cæsia, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago nemoralis, 1 to 1½ feet.
Stylophorum diphyllum, 12 inches.
Thalictrum anemonoides, 6 to 12 inches.
Thalictrum dioicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Tiarella cordifolia, 6 to 10 inches.
Trillium erectum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erythrocarpum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium grandiflorum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium stylosum, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia perfoliata, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia sessilifolia, 8 to 12 inches.
Vinca minor. (Trailer.)
Viola canadensis, 4 to 12 inches.
Viola canina sylvestris, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola cucullata, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola palmata, 6 to 10 inches.
Viola pubescens, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola rotundifolia, 2 to 4 inches.
Viola septentrionalis, 4 to 8 inches.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR OPEN, SUNNY PLACES

The following list of plants is suited to growing in a sunny rock-garden. For the most part this list is composed of the dwarf plants which are particularly desirable for this class of gardening. You will find them listed and described under the head of Hardy Perennials unless otherwise noted.

Alyssum saxatile.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Arabis mollis.
Arenaria cæspitosa.
Campanula rotundifolia.
Dianthus deltoides.
Houstonia cærulea.
Iberis sempervirens.
Iris cristata.
Iris verna.
Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum.
 (See Evergreens.)
Lupinus perennis.
Mertensia virginica.
Mitchella repens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox amoena.
Phlox divaricata.
Phlox subulata.
Phlox subulata alba.

Phlox subulata lilacina.
Primula acaulis.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Saxifraga virginensis.
Sedum acre.
Sedum album.
Sedum kamtschaticum.
Sedum lydium.
Sedum sarmentosum.
Sedum sexangulare.
Sedum stoloniferum coccineum.
Sempervivums (four varieties).
Thymus lanuginosus.
Thymus Serpyllum.
Thymus Serpyllum albus.
Thymus Serpyllum coccineus.
Vinca minor.
Viola cornuta.
Viola lutea.
Viola palmata.
Viola septentrionalis.

If you have a shady nook in the garden, where you find it difficult to make ordinary plants grow, try shade-loving plants—the *Erythroniums*, *Claytonia*, the native *Aquilegia*, and some of the Ferns. You will be surprised at the charming results.

HARDY PERENNIALS

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

The word *Native* will possibly assist customers in selecting plants for a garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the same permanency of effect as do these. When established they bloom year after year while many of the so-called hardy plants pass their period of usefulness after two or three years.

Prices on Perennials, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



Alyssum saxatile compactum

ACTÆA

alba (White Baneberry).  *Native*. Racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rock-work or the shady corner. Provide it with a friable loam rich in humus. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

rubra (Red Baneberry). *Native*. Same as preceding but with red fruit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ALETRIS

farinosa (Colic-root). *Native*. This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk; appear as if sprinkled with meal. 1 to 1½ feet high.

ALYSSUM

saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort). A desirable plant for rockeries or borders. In early spring it is completely covered with showy yellow flowers. About 1 foot high.

No plants excel Perennials for real values in home-gardens

ANEMONE

canadensis (pennsylvanica).  Large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 12 to 18 inches high. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ANDROSACE

primuloides (Rock Jasmine). Flowers rosy purple with a yellow eye. Many trailing branches or shoots provide a good drapery for the rock-garden. Plant in well-drained soil and partial shade; water freely in dry summers. 6 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ANTENNARIA

margaritacea (Pearly Everlasting).  *Native*. About a foot high; white woolly leaves and pearly white flowers in broad heads. Can be kept a long time if cut before maturing and dried; quite fragrant. Prefers full sun or partially shaded situations and dry soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Actaea alba in fruit

AQUILEGIA

canadensis. ♦ Native. Yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. 8 to 20 inches high.

vulgaris. ♦ From Europe. Flowers are violet.

ARABIS

Kelleri. A new variety of Rock Cress, growing from 3 to 4 inches high. The flowers are pure white and somewhat larger than the older varieties. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

mollis. Early in spring it bears masses of pure white flowers. It forms good clumps, carpeting the soil with small shining leaves.

ARENARIA

cæspitosa. Known in some sections as "Spergula." The plants form tufts of bright green leaves and soon cover the ground like a carpet. It is desirable for rock-gardens, for crevices in flag walks, or for cemetery coverings. The small flowers are pure white.

ARISÆMA

trifolium (Wild Turnip; Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Let this woodland gem preach for you.



Arisaema triphyllum

ASARUM

canadense (Wild Ginger; Canada Snake-root). ■ Native. Kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Native. A foot high with large heads of orange flowers. Thrives on dry, sandy banks. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASTER

These are easily grown and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

alpinus. * Native. Valuable for rockeries and similar places. Flowers vary from white to pink, carried on stems from 5 to 10 inches high.

albus. * Native. White-flowered species.

cordifolius. * Native. Pale blue flowers in autumn. Quite showy, particularly when grown in large groups in the open, or against a mass of shrubs. Prefers shaded situations. 1 to 2 feet.



Arabis Kelleri



Aster novi-belgii

ASTER, continued

corymbosus. ★ Native. White flowers. A prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

ericoides. ■ ◆ Native. Graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil.

lævis. ■ ◆ Native. A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland.

linariifolius (Double-bristled Aster). ★ Native. Grows 8 to 12 inches high; short, linear leaves and large, showy, violet flowers in late autumn. Plant in dry, open places or woods.

multiflorus. ◆ Native. Branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

novæ-angliæ. ◆ Native. Stout stalks, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground.

novi-belgii. ◆ Native. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank is best suited for its growth.

Asters in varieties for shady places, \$10 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, \$10 per 100.

BAPTISIA

tinctoria (Wild Indigo). ◆ Native. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 1 to 2 feet high.

CAMPANULA

carpatica. ◆ Large blue flowers in summer. Sunny border or rockery. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

carpatica alba. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). In shady places the plants often grow 2 feet high. The flower-buds are upright, opening into a nodding, bell-shaped blue flower. Blooms freely, and is happy in any moist soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAULOPHYLLUM

thalictroides (Blue Cohosh). ■ Native. A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish yellow, followed by the large blue berries.

CENTAUREA

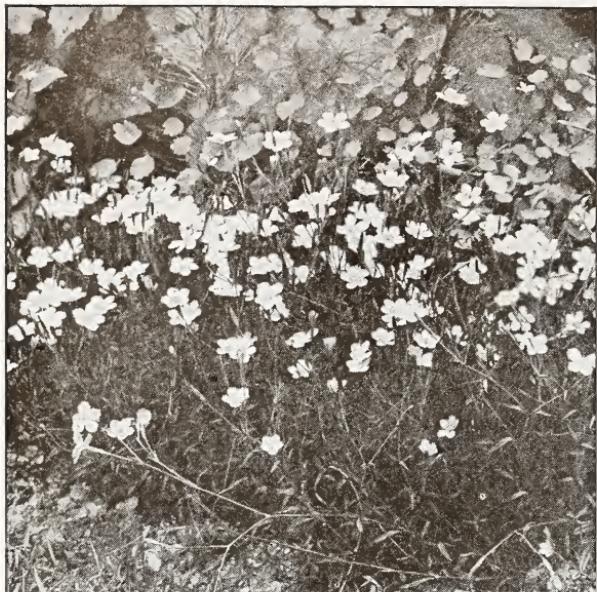
montana (Mountain-Bluet). Very large deep purple blossoms borne from July to September; valuable for cut-flowers. 2 feet.

CHELONE

glabra (Snake Head). ◆ Native. Flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 1 to 2 feet high.



Centaurea montana



Dianthus deltoides. See page 15

CHIMAPHILA

maculata. ☒ Native. Low-growing plants with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink flowers. Plant it with the partridge berry.

umbellata (Prince's Pine). Native. An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves; flowers flesh color in June.

CIMICIFUGA

racemosa (Black Snakeroot). ☒ ☶ Native. Tall plants with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 4 to 6 feet high.

COPTIS

trifolia (Gold-Thread). ☒ Native. A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist, shady place.

Rock-gardens and gardens of native plants are growing in popularity. If we can assist you in selecting plants for either purpose we shall be happy to put at your service the knowledge gained by nearly half a century of study and actual experience. Do not hesitate to write us.

CLINTONIA

borealis. ☒ Native. Flower-stalks are about 6 inches high, bearing at the top a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring. Plant in a cool, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CORNUS

canadensis (Dwarf Cornel). ☐ Native. Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. A desirable plant for a shady corner; fine for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

On pages 9 and 10 you will find plant material classified so that you will have no difficulty in selecting suitable varieties



Cimicifuga racemosa



Dicentra Cucullaria

DENTARIA

diphylla (Toothwort; Pepper-Root). *Native*. Plants grow 6 to 16 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers in May. Rich, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). *Native*. A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves; grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

canadensis (Squirrel Corn). *Native*. Similar to above in flower, leaf, and manner of growth. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIANTHUS

deltoides (Maiden Pink). A dwarf creeping sort, bearing small, deep red flowers with crimson centers; used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green.

plumarius, *Cyclops* (Garden Pink). Colors range from white to deep pink. Fine border plant.

DIPLOPAPPUS

linariifolius. See Aster.

A foundation group, like the one shown about my office, will add to the appearance and value of any home. Even if you cannot use the material there shown you can select other plants that will give an equally pleasing appearance.



Around the office you will find specimen Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Rock-plants, and ground-covers



Eupatorium ageratoides

DODECATHEON

Meadia (Shooting Star). *Native*. A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ERYTHRONIUM

americanum (Dog-tooth Violet; Adder's Tongue). *Native*. Light yellow flowers on long stems in early spring. The long foliage is mottled with dark purple and white spots. Succeeds best in shady spots where it has ample moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

americanum albidum. *Native*. An extremely interesting spring flower with white, dog-toothed-violet flowers and light green leaves. Succeeds in any light soil in partially shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

citrinum. *Native*. Petals light yellow tipped with pink; orange center. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

grandiflorum. *Native*. One to 5-flowered, slender-stemmed stalks with very bright yellow blooms. Rich, well-drained soil in shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Hendersoni. *Native*. Pale purple, with dark center. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

EUPATORIUM

ageratoides (White Snakeroot). *Native*. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for planting in woodlands or other semi-shaded places, where it is thoroughly at home.

perfoliatum (Thoroughwort). *Native*. Reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet with opposite leaves and flat heads of white flowers; moist places. Very effective in large masses.

purpureum (Trumpet Weed; Joe Pye Weed). *Native*. Plants 4 to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks, leaves in whorls, and large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams.

FUNKIA

Thomas Hogg. Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice variety, with large, purplish lilac flowers. Grows readily in ordinary soil.

GAULTHERIA

procumbens (Aromatic Wintergreen). *Native*. A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant. Clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Gaultheria procumbens

GALAX

aphylla. ☽ Native. A pretty little evergreen from the mountains of North Carolina, having shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Hardy in cold latitudes. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

GENTIANA

Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). ☽ Native. A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. One of our most interesting native plants.

GERANIUM

maculatum (Wild Crane's Bill). ☸ Native. The Wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Robertianum (Herb Robert). ☽ Native. This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Thrives best in fairly moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HEPATICA

acutiloba (Acute-lobed Hepatica). ☸ Native. An early blooming western plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in early spring.



Hepatica triloba

HEPATICA, continued

triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). ☽ Native. One of the earliest of our wild wood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods.

HOUSTONIA

cærulea (Bluets). ☸ Native. A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. Blooms in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

HYPOXIS

erecta (Star Grass). ☸ Native. A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers.

IBERIS

semperflorens (Evergreen Candytuft). Pure white flowers; foliage evergreen. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas are most popular in landscape planting. Varieties are listed on pages 34 to 39.



Gentiana Andrewsii



Iris Pseudacorus

IRIS

cristata (Crested Iris). ♦ Native. A little low species no more than 2 to 3 inches high, found wild in the Southern States. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Fine for the open border.

hexagona. Flowers blue, appearing close to the ground the last of June. Height 18 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pseudacorus. ♦ Native of Europe and Asia. In May and June bright yellow flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high. In favorably moist locations the plants will form large clumps and produce many flower-stalks.

pumila. ♦ Flowers yellow. The plant is dwarf, extremely hardy and spreads rapidly.

pumila azurea. ♦ Flowers intense blue or bright lilac.

verna. Native. A little low Iris with blue flowers having yellow center.

versicolor. ♦ Native. About 20 inches high with pretty blue flowers. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which one will not soon forget. Use it freely in moist places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LIATRIS

pycnostachya. ♦ Native. The flower stem is quite stout, often growing 4 feet high, and is covered from 12 to 18 inches with small purplish flowers.

scariosa. ♦ Native. Flowers purple, on long stems.

LILIUM

canadense (Wild Meadow Lily). ♦ Native. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish red flowers. Plant in moist, well-enriched soil.

Mammoth bulbs, 40c. ea., \$3 for 10. Flowering size, 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

philadelphicum (Wild Orange-Red Lily). ♦ Native. Reaches a height of 1 to 2 feet with one or two upright, open, bell-shaped flowers, reddish orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil in sun or shade.

superbum (Superb Orange Lily). ♦ Native. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LOBELIA

cardinalis (Cardinal-flower). ♦ Native. One of the showiest of our wild flowers. It is 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily-pond or brook in water 2 to 3 inches deep. The blooms contest the supremacy of any other red flower.

syphilitica. ♦ Native. Tube-shaped flowers, blue or purple, and about 1 inch long are carried on stems that may be 2 to 3 feet high. The plant thrives best in moist places. This variety and *L. cardinalis* are at their best when in groups of a dozen or more.



Lilium philadelphicum

LYSIMACHIA

Nummularia (Moneywort). *Native.* Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers. Quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and lawns where grass fails; also used for rustic vases and baskets.

LUPINUS

perennis (Wild Lupine). *Native.* Grows in dry soils, with large spikes of blue flowers in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYTHRUM

roseum superbum. ♀ ♀ Rose-purple flowers from July to September. Grows along margins of streams; quite showy. Commonly known as Loosestrife.

MERTENSIA

virginica (Virginia Cowslip). ■ *Native.* This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful blue or sometimes white flowers in early spring. The buds are pink. One of the choicest early spring flowers for massing in shady places or open sun, in moist but well-drained soil, where it thrives equally well.

MITELLA

diphylla (Bishop's Cap). ■ *Native.* Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries.

The index on inside back cover will guide you to any plant in this catalogue.



Mertensia virginica



Mitella diphylla

MITCHELLA

repens (Partridge Berry). ■ *Native.* A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well grown in a bell-glass, and so makes a charming mid-winter decoration for the living-room, as it needs little care. My stock is pot-grown. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

MYOSOTIS

palustris (Forget-me-not). ♀ ♀ *Native.* Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. Succeeds best in moist situation.

NEPETA

Glechoma (Ground Ivy; Gill). *Native.* Little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring. It creeps extensively and is desirable for covering moist banks and can be used to advantage in rock-gardens. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.



Phlox divaricata

PACHYSANDRA

terminalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.

PARNASSIA

caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). ◊ ◊ Native. The flowers are white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 6 to 15 inches high.

POLYGALA

paucifolia (Fringed Polygala). ■ Native. Low-growing; purple tinted leaves and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers.

PHLOX

amœna (Lovely Phlox). ◊ Native. One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant. Prefers dry soil in sunny situations.

divaricata. ◊ Native. About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in moist humus filled soils in rocky woods.

subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). ◊ Native. A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sand banks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground.

PHLOX, continued

subulata alba. ◊ A variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers. Desirable for covering rocky or sandy places.

subulata lilacina (Moss Pink). In general characteristics much like the two preceding varieties, and can be used in similar places. The flowers are light blue.

Vivid. A creeping variety that has no superior in the Phlox family. The growth is compact, with fine foliage, while the flowers make a carpet of clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PODOPHYLLUM

peltatum (May Apple; Mandrake). ■ Native. A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad.

POLYGONATUM

biflorum (Solomon's Seal). ■ Native. Grows a foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing, in June, several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden.

majus (Giant Seal). Native. A large form of the above. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)



Sanguinaria canadensis. See page 22

PRIMULA (PRIMROSE)

These develop their full beauty when planted in a moist situation. For several seasons past I have met with remarkable results by growing them in my bog-garden where the moisture is constant.



Hardy Primrose

PRIMULA, continued

acaulis. Habit of growth like the true English Primrose. Mixed colors. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

auricula. A low-growing plant with leaves in the form of a rosette. The bright yellow flowers come in clusters of fifteen to twenty, and carried on stems from 6 to 8 inches long. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Beesiana. Flowers various shades of purple with yellow eye; strong grower. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Edina. A tall-growing Primrose probably introduced from Europe. The flower-stems are long (18 inches or more) and carry groups of a dozen or more flowers in various shades of light pink. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

japonica. Brought to this country from Japan, and is thoroughly hardy and at home in places that are partially shaded and reasonably moist. The flowers, which are clear purple, are borne in groups of a dozen or more and on stems which average 18 inches in height. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PYROLA

elliptica (Shin Leaf). *Native.* A little low evergreen plant, 3 to 4 inches high, forming extended mats or ground-covers in rich shady places. Flowers white and quite attractive. Shows to best advantage when used in large groups.



Saxifraga virginensis

SANGUINARIA

canadensis (Bloodroot). ☺ Native. A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich soil, selecting, if possible, shady places or rock-garden. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SAXIFRAGA

virginensis. ☺ Native. A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SEDUM (STONECROP)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

acre. ☺ A little, low tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rock-work or growing in front of the hardy border.

album. From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers white with red centers. Useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun.

kamtschaticum. ☺ Grows 4 to 6 inches high with leaves rather large; runs extensively, quickly covering the soil. Flowers yellow, in late summer.

SEDUM, LOW VARIETIES, continued

lydium. Low plants, fine for rock-work in open sun; leaves turn red in autumn.

oreganum. Native. From the Rocky Mountains. Flowers brilliant yellow; leaves thick and fleshy.

rupestre minor. One of the finest. Turns a grayish purple in the spring. Flowers yellow.

sarmentosum (Stringy Stonecrop). A glabrous evergreen with long prostrate shoots, rooting at the tips. One-inch long flat flesh leaves in three's, and five-eighth-inch bright yellow flowers all summer long. For covering rocks, rough ground or walls it is extremely useful.

sexangulare. ☺ Similar to *S. acre*, but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting dry, bare places.

stoloniferum coccineum. ☺ A very desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a deep bronze during the winter. Very fine for edgings.

SEMPERVIVUM

Alberti. ☺ Bright red flowers of medium size. Plants grow about 8 inches high.

globiferum. ☺ Flowers pale yellow. Plants from 6 to 9 inches high. A native of Austria.

tectorum (House Leek). ☺ A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

arachnoideum. Small rosettes threaded over with white cob-web-like down.

SHORTIA

galacifolia. ◊ *Native*. A rare evergreen species from the mountains of North Carolina. The five petals are pure white, and scalloped or notched on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich, shady place. Hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SMILACINA

bifolia (*Maianthemum bifolium*). ◊ *Native*. Grows to 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant. May be used in rock-gardens or as a ground-cover.

racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). ◊ *Native*. Plants 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, in June and July. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod)

This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters.

caesia. ✽ *Native*. A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and showy.

canadensis. ◊ ✽ *Native*. A tall species found growing in open, sandy places. Flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods.

nemoralis. ◊ *Native*. A low plant growing in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers in August.

In Variety. *Native*. For massing. \$8 per 100.

STYLOPHORUM

diphyllum. ✽ *Native*. Yellow flowers, about 2 inches across, in clusters of three to five. Thrives in moist, shady places.

THALICTRUM

anemonoides (Rue Anemone). ✽ *Native*. One of the earliest of our wood flowers and often seen with anemones. This plant grows about 8 inches high, from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well-drained, shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Smilacina bifolia

THALICTRUM, continued

cornutum (Tall Meadow Rue). ◊ *Native*. A stronger plant than *Dioicum*, often growing 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white, borne from July to September. Does well in moist soil.

dioicum. ✽ *Native*. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each.

THYMUS

azoricus. A creeping variety with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme). A species of Thyme with small, roundish leaves. It is a desirable plant for edgings or in rock-work.

Serpullum (Creeping Thyme). This makes a fine ground-cover in open, moist places on hillsides. Lavender flowers late in the summer, on slender spikes.

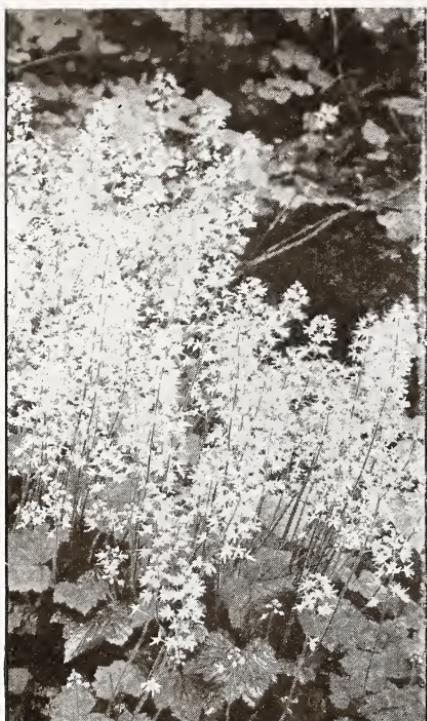
Serpullum albus. A hardy sort with pure white flowers and a fine creeper to run over the rocks.

Serpullum coccineum. Similar to above, with scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA

virginiana (Spiderwort). ◊ *Native*. An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers that appear all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, in shade or sun.

Every season sees Rock-gardens increasing in popularity. A real Rock-garden (not the old-time rockery) is a valuable asset. If you wish information about proper plants, write me.



Tiarella cordifolia

TIARELLA

cordifolia (False Miterwort). ■ *Native.* Grows about 10 inches high and bears a short raceme of pretty white flowers in May or June. Plant in rich, moist shady places.

TRILLIUM

Three-Leaved Night-Shade

A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. Trilliums bloom early in spring, and are easily grown in a moist, shady situation.

cernuum (Nodding Trillium). ■ Pure white 2-inch flowers that nod under the broad rhombic-ovate leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

erectum. ■ *Native.* Has broad, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

erectum album. Similar to above, but with white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). *Native.* White flowers painted with purple at the base; delights in cold, damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Trillium grandiflorum. See page 25



Viola canadensis

TRILLIUM, continued

grandiflorum. ☒ Native. Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high; large, white flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

stylosum. Native. A southern species. Pink flowers in early spring. Very effective when planted in large colonies. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TUNICA

Saxifraga. ☙ Native. Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock-garden.

UVULARIA

perfoliata. ☒ Native. Thrives in damp soils, and requires shade. Flowers light yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

sessilifolia. ☒ Native. Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these Uvularias are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

A moist place in your garden can be made the home of a great collection of Bog-Plants. See page 27.

VERONICA

incana. An upright growing plant 12 to 18 inches high. From July to September many blue blooms are carried in quantity. Useful in the rockery.

prostrata (Harebell Speedwell). A rock-garden plant with prostrate stems rambling about. Large deep blue flowers produced abundantly in June.

VINCA

minor (Common Periwinkle). ☒ * Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. Hardy and desirable in dry shade to cover barren places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

VIOLA

The Violets are, for the most part, among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are easily grown.

blanda (Sweet White Violet). ☙ ☙ Native. Flowers slightly fragrant. Plant in damp, open places in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

canadensis. ☒ Native. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. Blooms in the greatest profusion from early May to August.



Vinca

VIOLA, continued

conspersa silvestris (Dog Violet). \boxtimes *Native*. A pretty, many-flowered blue Violet, 6 inches high, branching and forming little clumps. For best results should be planted in moist, shady places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

cornuta (Horned Pansy). \diamond An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented, bright lavender flowers in spring; hardy in wet, open places.

cucullata (Common Blue Violet). \boxtimes *Native*. A vigorous plant, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the thickened or tuberous root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple, single. It grows in damp, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Johnny-Jump-Ups. \diamond Little Violet found in old gardens; bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-jump-ups." 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

lutea (European Yellow Violet). \diamond Attractive yellow flowers, similar to *V. cornuta* in shape, with fine black stripes at base of petals. Dense growing, 2 to 6-inch-tall plant; profuse bloomer, from early spring till frost. Half-shade.

palmata. Native to the Eastern United States. The flowers are blue, with now and then a white specimen.

pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). \diamond *Native*. Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps, 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

pedata bicolor. Purple and white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

pubescens. \diamond *Native*. Flowers yellow, veined with purple. Found in New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 6 to 12 inches high.

septentrionalis. \diamond *Native*. An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer. Strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple throat, standing up well above the leaves and covering the plant with masses of bloom. Does well in rich, moist border or partial shade; not fragrant.

Native perennials are never better than when planted as nature uses them—among shrubs and evergreens. Your attention is invited to the assortment of ground-covers, rhododendrons, azaleas, evergreens, and flowering shrubs shown on pages 30 to 40.



Suitable Plants for a Rock-Garden are named on pages 9 and 10



BOG-PLANTS

To the group of plants which can be conveniently classed as Bog-Plants belong some of the most interesting varieties of our American flora. These require a damp situation. It is not essential that the amount of moisture present be excessive yet it must be constant. If one does not have the natural conditions for growing this class of material, an artificial bog-garden can be constructed. Those interested in constructing such a garden should write us for full details which will be gladly given.

Bog-Plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACORUS

Calamus (Sweet Flag). *Native*. Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places.

CALLA

palustris (American Calla). *Native*. Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CALTHA

palustris (Marsh Marigold). *Native*. 6 to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, in water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Calla palustris



Caltha palustris. See page 27

CYPRIPEDIUM
spectabile. See Orchids.

IRIS
Pseudacorus. See page 18
Versicolor. See page 18

JUNCUS

effusus (Bog Rush). *Native.* Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LOBELIA
cardinalis. *Native.* See page 18

MENYANTHES
trifoliata (Buck Bean). *Native.* A pretty little bog-plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

POGONIA
ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

NESAEA
verticillata. *Native.* A pretty little water shrub, found along the margins of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small, rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn and make a bright spot in the landscape. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SARRACENIA
purpurea (Pitcher Plant). *Native.* This plant usually sends up one flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, deep purple flower an inch or more in diameter. Leaves pitcher shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish, with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place.

SARRACENIA, continued

flava (Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. Often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher; easy to grow in the bog.

rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Pitchers red-veined; flowers red-purple.

SCIRPUS

atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). *Native.* Fine for moist or wet places. 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TYPHA

latifolia (Cat-tail). *Native.* A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like; flowers grow in a spike. Picturesque when growing on the margins of small streams and as a border for ponds. For massing, plant 2 feet apart.

VACCINIUM

macrocarpon (American Cranberry). *Native.* The common Cranberry of commerce, easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VERATRUM

viride (American White Hellebore). *Native.* Thrifty plants; large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil.



Scirpus atrovirens

NATIVE ORCHIDS

Native Orchids are universally admired. These beautiful gems of our woodland can, in the majority of cases, be easily grown; some require special conditions. Those who are in doubt as to the proper variety to select for growing under certain conditions should write us for further particulars.

CYPRIPELIDIUM

acaule (Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower).

Native. This is often called the Red Lady's Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots.

Each 10 100

1 to 2-crown plants... \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

pubescens. In this variety the petals are usually slightly twisted and are much narrower than the sepals. The flowers, which come in May and June, are pale yellow in color. The plant is found under natural conditions as far north as Newfoundland, and has a southern range into lower Georgia.

Each 10 100

1 to 2-crown plants \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

3 to 4-crown plants 50 4 50 40 00

Large clumps, 5 to

8 crowns..... 1 50

spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). *Native.* The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant in a cedar swamp, its natural home.

Each 10 100

1 to 2-crown plants... \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

3 to 4-crown plants.. 75 6 50 60 00

5 to 8-crown plants.. 1 50

GOODYERA

pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). *Native.* Leaves white, reticulated, clustered at the bottom. Stem leaflets about a foot



Cypripedium spectabile

Goodyera pubescens, continued

high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf-mold. 8 to 15 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. *Native.* A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. The solitary (sometimes paired), pale rose or white fragrant flowers are borne on 4 to 10-inch stems. Plants may be colonized in wet meadows. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

	Each	10	100
APIOS <i>tuberosa</i> (Wild Bean). Native.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	
CLEMATIS <i>virginiana</i> (Virgin's Bower). Native.....	30	2 00	\$15 00
RUBUS <i>hispidus</i> (Running Swamp Blackberry). Native.....	15	1 00	8 00
R. canadensis (Low Blackberry). Native.....	15	1 00	8 00



Daphne cneorum

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

There is a luxuriance about Broad-leaved Evergreens that is very hard to describe, but which everyone feels and admires when they behold them. Their dark green, glossy leaves are always attractive, and, as foundation plantings about the house, they impart a feeling of warmth in winter and of coolness in summer.

Prices include careful balling, burlapping, and packing.
Prices f. o. b. Southwick

ANDROMEDA (Pieris) floribunda (Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub). Each 10 100

Native. Beautiful, hardy shrub. In early April is covered with showy spikes of white flowers. Very desirable for edging rhododendron beds or for planting in front of a group of evergreens; in both instances it makes a pleasing contrast.

9 to 12-inch spread.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
12 to 15-inch spread.....	2 75	25 00	225 00
15 to 18-inch spread.....	3 50	32 50	300 00
18 to 24-inch spread.....	4 50		

CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather). Here is something distinctly out of the ordinary for the garden. In late July or early August the plants are a mass of color. Thrives on poor soils, the only requirements being a sunny situation and severe pruning in the early spring.

6 to 8-inch clumps.....	1 00	8 50	75 00
8 to 10-inch clumps.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12-inch clumps.....	2 00		



Kalmia latifolia. A fair specimen from my fields



Andromeda (Pieris) floribunda

CASSANDRA (Chamædaphne) calyculata (Leatherleaf). Each	10	100	
Native. An exceedingly hardy shrub which thrives whether in upland soil or growing with roots and stems immersed in water. Low, spreading habit; profusion of delicate white flowers in early spring.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne). A most attractive, dwarf, almost prostrate shrub. In May, and again in August, it bears beautiful flower clusters of a delightful shade of pink. For rock-gardens and the edges of borders it is very desirable. Can be used in open sun or partial shade, is perfectly hardy, and in every way is a lovely plant. See illustration (on opposite page) of an average size plant balled for shipment.

6 to 8 inches.....	75	6 50	60 00
8 to 10 inches.....	1 00	9 00	85 00
10 to 12 inches.....	1 25	11 50	110 00
12 to 15 inches.....	2 00	17 50	160 00



A portion of a field of Kalmias and Rhododendrons. This picture shows the quality and size of the plants produced in my nursery

Planting of *Kalmia latifolia*

ILEX glabra (Inkberry). *Native*. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens for New England. A broad, round-topped shrub with small, lustrous leaves. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by small black fruits, more or less concealed by the foliage, which hangs on all winter. Not at all particular about soil or location, the Inkberry is one of the most satisfactory native shrubs.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
15 to 18 inches.....	2 50	22 50	
18 to 24 inches.....	3 00	27 00	

KALMIA glauca (Bog Kalmia). *Native*. Not particular whether it has a sweet or sour soil, this low-spreading evergreen thrives in boggy conditions as well as on the uplands. Rose-colored or purplish flowers in May or June. Height 2 feet.

1 foot.....	50	4 00	35 00
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K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). *Native*. When in full bloom in June this is one of the most glorious American shrubs. Its wheel-shaped, rosy pink or white flowers are so abundantly borne that they almost completely hide the dark green, glossy foliage.

12 to 15-inch clumps.....	1 20	10 00	90 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.....	1 60	15 00	125 00
18 to 24-inch clumps.....	2 50	22 50	200 00

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). *Native*. This attractive little shrub, 1 to 3 feet high, thrives in sun or part shade in the border or even in swampy ground, but prefers a sandy or peaty soil. Fine as an edging for rhododendrons or other tall, broad-leaved evergreens. White flowers in June. 1 to 1½-foot clumps..... 1 00 8 00 75 00

LEUCOTHOË <i>Catesbaei</i> (Drooping Leucothoë). Native.	Each	10	100
One of the hardiest, broad-leaved evergreens for this climate. The long, spreading, arching stems are clothed with long-pointed, handsome, deep green leaves, 4 to 7 inches long, and the attractive white-flowered racemes are borne in May. Fine for ground-cover, requiring moist soil and shaded situations. It grows freely under the protection of evergreens, in a shrub border, or at the edge of a woodland. Height 6 feet.			
12 to 15-inch clumps.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

LEIOPHYLLUM <i>buxifolium</i> (Sand Myrtle). An evergreen shrub somewhat resembling the common box, and which is well adapted for borders and rockeries. The flowers are rather small, white or light pink, and carried in clusters at the end of the flower stems.	1 00	8 50	75 00
6 to 9 inches.....	1 00	12 50	
9 to 12 inches.....	1 50		
L. buxifolium prostratum. Similar to the preceding, except that it is of dwarf habit.			
6 to 9 inches.....	1 50	12 50	
PACHYSANDRA <i>terminalis</i> (Japanese Pachysandra). The best ground-cover under shrubs of all kinds. Grows only 6 inches high, spreading by underground stems, and has dark green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous but interesting.....	30	2 50	15 00

Under spreading shade trees, where grass does not grow readily, cover plants have great value. With such plants our native ferns may be used to advantage. We invite your attention to pages 8 to 10 where you will find varieties suited to almost every situation.



Pachysandra terminalis has many uses, not the least of which is to border the steps leading to the garden

HOW TO GROW RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS

Rhododendron *catawbiense*, 18-inch grade

Rhododendrons and Azaleas must be given careful attention after planting, for oftentimes, fine, thrifty stock fails to produce the desired results because of the lack of after-care. The soil must be thoroughly prepared by deep spading, making it porous, and after the plants are set the ground must be given frequent waterings and a heavy mulch of leaves applied; the latter will tend to retain the moisture in the soil.

Soils. All members of the heath family, including broad-leaved evergreens and azaleas, require a soil showing an acid reaction. Because of this special requirement, many sections of the country have thus far been prevented from enjoying the beautiful display furnished by rhododendrons, kalmias, and azaleas. In sections where the soil shows an alkaline reaction, gardeners need no longer despair, because, by special soil-preparation, these gorgeous representatives of our native plants can be made to thrive.

Prepare the soil carefully by spading thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Then place a layer of Granulated Peat

Rhododendron *catawbiense* is one of our loveliest native evergreen shrubs



Planting of Rhododendrons

HOW TO GROW RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS, continued

Moss 3 to 4 inches thick, which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. Granulated Peat Moss, by repeated tests, has proved a great stimulant to the growth of plants belonging to the Heath family. It produces a strong acid reaction and leaves the soil porous, admitting air and affording good drainage.

After Rhododendrons and Azaleas have been planted in this specially prepared soil, a mulch of 2 inches of the same Granulated Peat Moss should be applied. This treatment will tend to keep the moisture at the surface of the soil, which is quite necessary in growing this order of plant material successfully.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

Granulated Peat Moss comes packed in bales containing eight bushels. It is very light in weight, but will absorb eight times its weight in moisture. One bale, when pulverized, will cover an area of 240 square feet, 1 inch deep. The price on Granulated Peat Moss is \$4 per bale f. o. b. Southwick, Mass., Boston, Mass., or New York City. For quantity shipment special quotations will be furnished gladly.





Rhododendron maximum

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). *Native.* The most beautiful of the native Rhododendrons, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The plants are well clothed with dark green leaves, rusty below, and produce, in early May, a wealth of unusually large, pale, rose-pink flowers in good-sized clusters. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12-inch clumps.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
12 to 15-inch clumps.	2 75	25 00	225 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.	3 25	30 00	275 00
18 to 24-inch clumps.	4 00	37 50	

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). One of the most beautiful native shrubs and the hardiest of all the Rhododendrons. In June every branch has a large cluster of 1½-inch broad, rosy purple blooms. The foliage is the most handsome of any Rhododendron.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9-inch clumps.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$110 00
9 to 12-inch clumps.	2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 15-inch clumps.	2 75	25 00	225 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.	3 25	30 00	275 00
18 to 24-inch clumps.	4 00	37 50	350 00
2 to 3-foot clumps.	5 00	42 50	

R. maximum. A hardy variety, of magnificent size, making it a wonderful plant for mass effects. The luxuriant growth of dark green, narrow leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, gives a delightful atmosphere. The light pink or white flowers, 1½ to 2 inches broad, are borne in large clusters in great abundance in June.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15-inch clumps.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$110 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.	2 00	17 50	150 00
18 to 24-inch clumps.	2 50	22 50	200 00
2 to 3-foot clumps.	3 50	32 50	300 00
3 to 4-foot clumps.	5 00	45 00	400 00

Rhododendrons and Azaleas from My Southern Collecting Stations

In the states of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina I maintain extensive collecting stations. From these stations I can supply Rhododendron *catawbiense*, *R. carolinianum* and *R. maximum* in all sizes and grades.

From the same stations I can supply Azalea *calendulacea*, *A. canescens*, *A. nudiflora* and *Kalmia latifolia*.

I shall be glad to send list of sizes and prices for any quantity.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Coniferous Evergreens have a place all their own. Their spire-like habit puts the "jazz" into an otherwise monotonous sky-line. Besides, there are hardly any two of the same color, and, with a few exceptions, those colors do not vary much the year round—unless the color is lighter in the spring when new growth is made. A few assume attractive bronzy tones in fall. Conifers impart a feeling of substantial desirability to a home or garden surrounded by them, or in which they are freely used. For foundation plantings, covering banks, walls and other objects they are extremely useful.

All prices are f. o. b. Southwick, Mass. Packing charges are included—no extras.

JUNIPERUS communis (Common Juniper). *Native.* Usually Each 10 100
a shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches
curving upward near the ends.

1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 00		

PINUS montana mugus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). A compact, low-growing evergreen. The new growth, which will vary from 4 to 6 inches a year, makes the plant look as if covered with a multitude of white candles.

12 to 15-inch spread.....	2 50	22 50
15 to 18-inch spread.....	3 00	25 00
18 to 24-inch spread.....	4 00	35 00

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). One of the few conifers that are perfectly hardy in New England. Attains a height of 60 feet, is pyramidal in outline, with bright green foliage. Assumes bronzy tones in winter.

1½ to 2 feet.....	1 25	11 00	100 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	1 75	15 00	125 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	2 25	20 00	175 00
3 to 3½ feet.....	3 25	30 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	4 25	40 00	

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Upright, dense, and compact in growth, similar to the Irish Juniper. Light green foliage.

18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	
3 to 4 feet.....	4 50	

TSUGA canadensis (Common Hemlock). One of our most imposing forest trees, growing from 70 to 100 feet high. A native of the Atlantic coast. Valuable for timber and extremely decorative in landscape work.

12 to 15 inches.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
15 to 18 inches.....	1 75	15 00	125 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50	
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50	32 50	
2½ to 3 feet.....	4 50	42 50	



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

For the past five or six years I have been devoting my attention chiefly to the development of native Azaleas and native Broad-leaved Evergreens. My plan is to develop a stock of native Azaleas in all varieties and grades, in such quantities that any reasonable demand can be supplied. To do this I have found it necessary to discontinue growing some of the more common sorts of shrubs.

Azaleas require careful handling. My stock is dug with balls of earth. Each plant is separately and securely burlapped; this prevents the roots from drying out or becoming disturbed in transit, and insures good results after planting. No class of native shrubs compare with the native Azaleas in floral display. By planting several varieties one can have bloom from early May to the first of July.

Azaleas are rather slow growers, especially after they have attained a height of 4 to 5 feet. However, instead of becoming leggy and unsightly as the years go by (which is usually characteristic in some shrubs), they become more attractive, furnishing larger and larger display of bloom as they mature, eventually growing into large specimens and becoming real landmarks that money could not replace. The prices listed are f. o. b. Southwick, and include packing charges.

AZALEA arborescens (Sweet Azalea). Very attractive white or faintly rose-tinted, fragrant flowers whose beauty is enhanced by the long, bright red filaments of the stamens. The flowers are borne after the foliage appears, and it is one of the most beautiful of all the hardy Azaleas. In sheltered places it often reaches 15 to 18 feet in height. May.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½-foot clumps.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). Probably the most gorgeous of the native Azaleas. From early May until well into the month of June, the plants are literally covered with orange-yellow or flame-red blooms which in size are often 2 inches across. The well-known Ghent Azaleas rarely equal in brilliancy this native species. Foliage remains good until late fall and breaks in the spring just before the blooms appear.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 60	33 00	

A. canescens (Piedmont Azalea). Rosy pink or whitish trumpet-shaped flowers of great beauty, borne in May before or with the unfolding leaves, fill the air with sweet fragrance. Plant in masses against a dark background to show the flowers to the best advantage.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	25 00	225 00



Azalea nudiflora



A typical plant of Azalea calendulacea

Azalea nudiflora (Pinxter Bloom). An extremely beautiful Azalea. Rosy pink or whitish blooms, after or before the foliage develops, of strong, sweet fragrance, and borne in great profusion at about the same time as *A. canescens*. Fall foliage assumes attractive shades of orange and bronze. Fine for dry, open places. Height 2 to 6 feet.

1 to 1½ feet..... Each 10 100
\$1 75 \$15 00 \$125 00

A. viscosa (Swamp Azalea). The last of the Azaleas to flower, nearly all the other shrubs having passed out of bloom when it bears its heavy load of pure white, fragrant flowers, clothed with sticky hairs. Delights in swampy land and borders of lakes and streams. Special prices on quantity lots. Each 10 100

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 2½-foot clumps.....	1 65	15 00	135 00
2½ to 3-foot clumps.....	2 50	22 50	200 00

Please note that all Azaleas are dug with ball of earth and wrapped in burlap.



DIERVILLA trifida (Dwarf Bush-Honeysuckle). One of the unusual shrubs, low-growing, spreading, seldom more than 3 feet high, which in June carries a heavy crop of half-inch-long yellow flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch-Hazel). *Native*. A most unique shrub, covered in the fall with clear yellow flowers, having strap-shaped petals that remain a long time. The leaves, which turn a deep golden yellow, drop about the time the flowers appear.

	Each	10	100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.....	40	3 50	27 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	

RUBUS strigosus (Red Raspberry). *Native*. Slender canes, 3 to 5 feet long, with stiff prickles and bright red fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

R. villosus (Blackberry). *Native*. Long, slender canes that often are bent to the ground under the load of foliage and large luscious fruits. Flowers white. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VACCINIUM corymbosum (High-bush Blueberry). *Native*. Every garden should grow the Blueberry. The small, handsome flowers are followed by an abundance of large-sized, delicious berries. In late October and in early November, the bright scarlet foliage is unsurpassed by any other in the whole list of ornamental plants. Like all plants belonging to the heath family, it abhors lime; that has been the drawback to its cultivation, for making acid soils was not understood. Now, however, sour soils are easily produced, as explained under rhododendron culture on page 34. There is no reason why every garden owner should not enjoy the fruits and foliage of this very beautiful native shrub. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -foot plants, balled and burlapped, 60 cts. ea., \$5.50 for 10, \$50 per 100; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-foot plants, balled and burlapped, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10, \$75 per 100.



ZANTHORHIZA apifolia (Yellow-root). *Native*. Extremely good plant for ground-cover under trees and on banks and rough ground, producing a soft, fern-like effect of great beauty. It has bright green leaves and drooping, compound racemes of star-shaped, brown-purple flowers. Roots and wood of stems yellow. Height 1 to 2 feet. 6 to 8 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Fern fanciers will find a splendid assortment of varieties for various locations on page 8.

Granulated Peat Moss for Ericaceous Plants

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants need an acid soil. This can be supplied in a great degree by Granulated Peat Moss worked into the soil and used as a mulch. The price is \$4 a bale f.o.b. Southwick, Mass., Boston, Mass., or New York City. A bale will cover 240 square feet, 1 inch deep.

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